

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1865.

[No. 1327.]

Vol. V.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

10 hhds. and bla. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bla.
Whisky and Apple Brandy in bla.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bla.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffia in kegs, boxes and jars,
Flax in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c. Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serge, Flannels, blue Friezes,
Climacoons, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Litho Linens, Silesia do.
Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

JAMES SANDERSON

has received, in addition to his late general sup-
plies, which he will sell, by the quantity, v. c.
low, and on liberal credit:

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Bran-
dy.
4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum.
20 barrels New England ditto.
5 pipes particular Penicill Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen
each.
6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.
20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogheads Virginia TOBAC-
CO now in store.

May 31.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

do. Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 hals German Ticklenburgh
1 case Butterflies,
1 do. Platillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Stalling,
AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STOCK

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit
for immediate use.

Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and
Mink Skins.

TO LET,

For one or more years,
The white Warehouse, on King-
street, near Col. Ramsay's wharf. The situa-
tion for business equal to any in town. Apply
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

March 29.

This day is Published,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book-
store, and THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

APOLOGY,
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Danlavy, Richard
McNemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

A few Copies of the American
Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in
King Street.

FOR CHARTER,

The new British Ship

WILLIAM,

Captain JOHN BACON,

Two years old, 264 tons burthen,
sails well. A freight would be preferred to Li-
verpool. The terms will be very moderate.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

200 sacks fine Salt,
8 cases felt Hats,
1 case real 7-8 Coltraine Linen,
20 boxes, best Raisins,
100 barrels Bolton Beef, No. 1 and 2,
6000 lb. excellent Coffee,
200 barrels Herrings.

W. M. HODGSON.

June 19.

For Cowes and a Market,

The fine fast-sailing Ship



CORDELIA,

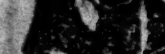
Augustus WILLISTON, Master;
Intended to sail on or before the
10th of July. A quantity of small stowage may
be taken on freight and a number of passengers
handily accommodated.

JOHN G. LADD.

June 19.

For Freight or Charter,

The fast-sailing French Schooner



Thomas Jefferson,

Burthen 900 barrels; and for
sale, her CARGO, about 120 tons
Plaster of Paris. Please apply to captain Elpha-
bet Loring on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

June 19.

BUILDING LOTS.

HALF an acre of ground, on the
corner of Washington and Duke streets,
will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and
will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.

HEWES & MILLER.

June 19.

IRISH LINENS.

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported from DUBLIN, (via New-York)
a small invoice of
IRISH LINENS,
Which are well assorted; and will be sold low
for cash or on short credit.

June 5.

Mandeville & Jameffon

Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica
Rum.

10 hogheads Barbadoes Molasses,
8 hogheads St. Croix Sugars,
English F and FF Gunpowder,
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars,
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 29.

GERMAN LINENS.

THE subscribers have received by
the ship Hero, captain Cole, from Bremen,
and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, for approv-
ed negotiable paper;

—AN ASSORTMENT OF—
GERMAN LINENS.
—THEY HAVE LIKEWISE—
WINDOW GLASS,
of various sizes.

R. T. HOGE, & CO.

May 23.

GUNPOWDER TEA.

A few boxes of the very best quality just
received by

Mandeville & Jameffon.

May 15.

TO LET,

(On WASHINGTON STREET)

The House at present occupied by
Joseph Mandeville. Possession may be had early
in June next. Apply to

Mandeville & Jameffon.

May 20.

The highest price given for clean
Linen Rags, by the Printer hereof.

Just Received,

And for sale, at the subscriber's Store,

Fresh PINE-APPLES,

Large Limes, in barrels or by retail,
Cheese, of the first quality—equal to Eng-
lish Cheese—together with a general variety of
Groceries, Fruits, and Nuts.

A. WILLIS.

June 20.

For Sale, on liberal Credit,

90 hogheads

South Potomac Tobacco,

Now in store—Also,

4 do. Rappahannock;

Suitable for the West-India market.

James Sanderson.

June 20.

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of
4 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill-Stones.—
We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill-Stones for
sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Boul-
ting-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to
any body who will take the whole of them.

Hewes & Miller.

June 20.

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,
A FRAME HOUSE,

IN Prince Street, calculated for a small
Grocery Store, and the accommodation of
a family. The situation is healthy, and the
stand for business good. For further particulars,
please enquire of the subscribers, next door to
the Post Office.

M. & J. JANNEY.

June 20.

REMOVAL.

JAMES RUSSEL,

Has removed his Store to Royal Street, in part of
the OLD EAGLE TAVERN HOUSE, one door
north of King Street; where he has just opened
a fresh supply of

German & East-India Goods,

Prints, Dimities, Checks, Irish Linens, &c. &c.
which he will sell by the piece, low, for cash,
or on a short credit.

May 2.

N. B. I will let, for four years, the BRICK
HOUSE I have just left, on Fairfax Street.

J. R.

SPRING GOODS

Just received, per ship Carlisle, from LONDON,
and for sale, by the subscribers:

Amongst which are—

Elegant and fashionable muslin
shawls; plain and colored mull, piquet, calo-
nade, loom japan, japan laced, fine lappet, plain
and faced cambricks, jaconet and book mullins;
cambricks dimities; leno; Italian farinetes;
plain India and narrow corded dimities; nan-
keens; jeans; crossovers; quiltings; right
printed cambricks; calicoes; chintzes, &c. &c.

Many of these goods are in packages suitable
for the West-India market—entitled to draw-
back.

R. Veitch & Co.

May 15.

Jonathan & Mahlon Scholfield

Have just received, via Philadelphia,
A large and general Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the season—consisting of

Irish linens, Irish and Russia dia-
pers, dowlas, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, brown
Hollands, white platillas, Silesias, sheeting s,
cks, assorted; Harlem stripes, cambricks and
jaconet mullins, book mullins, colored cam-
bricks, laced cambricks, assorted; laced cam-
bricks shawls, Beerboon gurras, mamodics, fine
coffees, fine basters, and fannas; mullins India
chintz, India checks, Rontal handkerchiefs, long
and short yellow nankeens, blue and black ditto,
Cotton cassimeres, assorted; dimities, assorted;
Marfeilles, assorted; India and Italian silks, af-
forted; farinetes and peelongs, assorted; silk,
cotton, and thread hosiery, Leghorn Bonnets,
silk and kid gloves, wash leather ditto, pins,
tapes, threads, sewing silks, assorted; fans and
buttons; and

A variety of other Articles,

In addition to their former stock, make a very
complete assortment:

All of which they will sell low for cash, or
good notes payable in Alexandria, at 60 days.

May 29.

FRUIT—in fine Order.

This day received per Hoop Sea-
flower, Lemons by the box or retail.

John A. Burford.

June 15.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

An elegant assortment of goods, selected from
the latest importations, in Phila-
delphia and Baltimore.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres, Cotton cassimeres, White and coloured jeans, nankeens and luffsans, Long and short nan- keens, Blue do. White and coloured marfeilles, Waistcoatings, 4-4 7-8, Irish lin- ens, long lawns, 4-4 7-8, Shirting cot- ton, Irish and Flanders sheet- ing, Platillas, Britannias, Silesias, Silk, cotton and thread hosiery, Diaper table cloths, Napkins, Chintz calicoes and	coloured cambricks, Dimities, 6-4 9-8, Cambricks mullins, India, book, jaconet and mull mull, must- line, Colonade and crossbar- red striped cambricks unto, Lace, 6-4, Lace shawls, Long ditto, Super broadened do. English and French silk gloves, Kid ditto, Pic nic mitts, English split straw bon- nets, Madras and bandanna handkerchiefs, Bastias, Mammodics, Gurrahs, &c. &c.
---	---

All of which he has determined to
sell at the most reduced prices.

May 26.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump
sugar.

Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,

Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groce-
ries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superi-
or quality, and will be sold on the most reasona-
ble terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14.

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE.

Have just received and offer for Sale,
20 hhds. 1st & 2d. quality brown
SUGAR,

20 ditto Barbadoes Molasses,
10 ditto 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
10 hhds. Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
5 do. N. York Lump and Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
7000 lbs. Green Coffee,
6000 wt. excellent Cheese,
20 casks Raisins,
40 boxes do.

100 gallons Havana Honey,
Fresh Teas,
Fine and coarse SALT, &c.

Old Rum Bounce.

Also
700 bbls. SHAD & HERRINGS.

May 16.

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP.

Just received and for sale on reasonable terms,
John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9.

MR. ELLIOT
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER X.

I am accused of abandoning the principles of liberty, and of joining in a plot for the division of the union. The charges are false, and the authors of them know them to be false.

Who are the real friends of liberty, of genuine, regulated liberty? Is the frantic revolutionist a more rational friend of freedom than the sullen monarchist? Is the man who advocates peace and union to be considered as a disorganizer? But it is said that the federalists are all monarchists, and that the principles of republicanism and monarchy can no more be united, than oil and water can be mingled, or than the glare of day and the gloom of night can be amalgamated. A few years since my constituents were also professed federalists: I was myself a member of the little band who opposed in this district the administration of Mr. Adams. Should I dare to ask my constituents, were you, in 1798, when you supported federal candidates and federal measures, enemies to the rights of man, enemies to your own rights? They would instantly answer with indignation, No—we have always been republicans. It is then more than common charity to conclude that the immense majority of those who still profess the principles of federalism are also republicans. Among the many thousands who have left the federal standard, how many have told us that they had been concerned in a plot for the destruction of liberty? Not one. Monarchical principles are confined to a few individuals in our country, and among those individuals may be placed some of our most ardent republicans.

It is said that the idea of a union of the people of the northern states in one great political interest must produce a division of the union: and those who say this look with perfect complacency upon that gigantic mass of influence which a similar union in the southern states has already created. In other words to preserve the union the southern states must be united as one man, and the northern must be divided and distracted.

Miserable sophism! Absurd and foolish dogma! Let men here repeat that a perfect union among ourselves would induce us to demand no more than our due share of political weight, which would then be yielded to us, and the union would be preserved, and even rendered more secure.

Various are the opinions of men of reflection in relation to the probable effects of the acquisition of Louisiana. Upon no subject have I found it more difficult to form an opinion for myself. Some believe that a commercial connection will take place between the eastern and the western states; that the people of New England will carry to those of the Mississippi the productions of all other parts of the world, and export for them their own productions—and that this commercial connection will produce a political one, favorable to us, & unfavorable to the southern states. Others argue that the inhabitants of the west will be a shipbuilding and agricultural people; that their vicinity to the West India markets will enable them to supercede us in some of the most profitable branches of our commerce; and that the idea of a political connection with them, though splendid, is perfectly delusive. The prospect indeed is rather gloomy. But putting Louisiana out of the question, the number of representatives in congress to which the southern states are entitled, on account of their slaves, must forever secure them a majority in the councils of the union. The slaves are not represented, but three fifths of their number added to the number of free persons and this determines the number of representatives from the state. Were the slaves made free we could not refuse upon our own principles, to allow them representatives; but deprived as they are of all civil rights, and considered merely as property, it would be as just that the Vermont farmer should be entitled to a representation for his cattle, as the Virginian planter for his negroes.

No northern man who has caught a single spark of freedom's flame from the altar of patriotism, but must wish that these things were not so, such however is the constitution of our country, that sacred instrument, which I hope never to see violated in any of its essential principles; and as it is not to be expected that the people of the southern states will ever agree

to an alteration fraught with ruin to their interests, it is to be hoped that the subject will not again be agitated.

We are continually told that there is no dissimilarity of interests between the people of the northern and those of the southern states. When we prove that clashing interests do exist, we are lulled to sleep by siren songs & melodious eulogies upon southern magnanimity. We are told our S. brethren will take better care of us than we could take of ourselves. On this subject the contempt with which northern representatives are treated, the trifling attention paid to any measures which they propose, the attempt to extinguish the state balances, to abolish the loan offices, and to reject the Georgia claims, the additional duties upon commerce, the late alteration of the constitution, and the other alterations which are contemplated, speak a language more expressive than all the thunders of eloquence. As the dernier resort of the alarmists we are told that the immortal Washington cautioned the people against those who should attempt to create geographical parties. He did so. He had in view the great and general interests of the nation, the constitution itself, and not those minor interests which exist in the very nature of things; for, in the high character of president of the national convention, he had before told us that "the constitution is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." If however the sagacious mind of Washington did not anticipate the present state of things, that circumstance can form no argument against our accommodating our conduct to the events and prospects of the times.

It cannot be too often repeated that "man is man." Did the northern states possess power, their political system would probably be analogous to that which now governs the southern. But power is departed from us; and I hope that we shall never attempt to regain it by any other than honest means. The editor of the principal paper published at the seat of government, an honest and candid man, has not been able to conceal his exultation at the prospect of northern humiliation. Admitting that the northern states no longer possess political weight, he asks, with an air of triumph, "And why does the south rule the north? Because the south is united and the north is divided." I have just said the same myself. *The north gives up and the south keeps not back.* There are men who are less honest on this subject than the editor of the National Intelligencer. I am assured from unquestionable authority, that it is part of the system of some young and ambitious politicians of the south to add fuel to the flame of party spirit in the north, that they may divide and govern us, as the Romans divided and governed the Greeks.

It may be arrogant in me to declare that the opinions which I now avow will one day command the universal assent of the people in the northern quarter of the union: But as I always make it a point to say, what I think, I shall hazard the assertion.

If at a future day new parties should arise in our country, and we should be divided into northern men and southern men, instead of federalists and democrats, would any one doubt the propriety and patriotism of supporting the northern interest in all its constitutional and reasonable rights? Should we be divided into large state and small state parties, would it be contended that the people of the north ought not to embrace the interest of the small states? Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut by an irrevocable law of nature, must always be small states. Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, though now small, will very soon be in the first class of large states.

Hence the absurdity of the triumph of the friends of the late amendment of the constitution, upon its unanimous adoption by the small states of the south and west. Should we be divided into a constitutional and an anti constitutional party, could any one censure a "union of honest men," for the purpose of preserving the constitution? As well might it be contended that men of different political parties ought not to unite, to stop the progress of a destructive fire or inundation, or to repulse an invading enemy! And it requires no prophetic powers to predict the existence of all these different parties in our country, in a greater or less degree, within the course of a very few years.

Few individuals of the republican party suffered more, in their feelings, at least, from federal persecution, than myself. I am willing, however, to sacrifice even my just resentments upon the altar of my country. But I will never sacrifice my principles.

Some of those who declaim the most violently against me at this moment, were federalists while federalism was fashionable. My constituents will remember that important fact when they hear the future declamations of those gentlemen. Others have changed. I remain unaltered. I repeat it, I advocate the northern union with a view to the preservation instead of the destruction of the constitution. And I advocate it upon republican principles alone. I will oppose it whenever it is attempted to be established upon principles favorable to aristocracy or monarchy.

JAMES ELLIOT.

NEW YORK, June 22,

IMPORTANT.

The schooner Roger William, captain Brown, arrived yesterday in fourteen days from St. Bartholemews. By her we have positive information of the arrival at Barbadoes, of a British fleet of eighteen sail of the line, under the command of rear admiral sir R. Bickerton. Lord Nelson who commanded the above squadron off Toulon, had gone home in consequence of ill health.

We have also information that another French squadron of 14 sail of the line had arrived at Martinique, two of which had gone to Guadalupe. It was said that their first object would be Antigua and Trinidad.

[Sir Richard Bickerton, was a rear admiral under Nelson, and is on board the Royal Sovereign, of 100 guns.]

Captain Thompson, of the brig Horatio, in fifteen days from St. Croix, confirms the above news, except, that the intelligence at St. Croix was, that a British fleet of seven sail of the line had arrived off St. Lucia. And that an additional French squadron of 12 sail of the line, &c. had arrived off Martinique. This captain Thompson had from an American merchant at St. Croix, the day before he sailed, and it was believed there.

We have seen a letter from Lisbon of the 2d of May, stating there were twelve sail of the line at Ferrol, ready for sea with troops on board.

Captain Fowler, of the schooner Mariner, arrived yesterday from Martinique, sailed from thence the 1st June, at which time no French fleet had arrived, as reported by captain Brown, from St. Bartholemews.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

Arrived, schooner Meteor, Frazier, 13 days from Jeremie, sailed the 8th instant. Left there, ship America of Philadelphia, just arrived; schr Antelope, Gold, of Baltimore, at L'Anceveaux; schr Tamany, of Petit Town; ship Louisiana, Gemmel, of Baltimore, at Port au Prince; schr Victory and Stephen at Gonaives.

On the 9th was chased by a privateer and outsailed her—10th saw the fleet, and before we could gain them, was cut off by privateers; immediately put about and at 3 o'clock, in endeavoring to get into the Mole, was cut off again by three others—was then obliged to put away to leeward, and by dint of sailing and rowing got clear of them. Stood for the Caicos passage, and there fell in with two more, the wind being fresh outsailed them, and beat up through Turk Island passage.

Arrived, brig Potomac, Tupper, from St. Croix, (Bass, End) 12 days. On the 12th inst. in lat. 24, 20, long. 60, saw 3 schooners in company, standing to the south, one of which displayed Mr. T. Tennant's signal. Left, brig Planter, Harris, of Providence, R. I. brig Young Lion, New York, and schooner George, Buskirk, ditto.

June 23.

Arrived ship Joseph and Phoebe, Perkins, twenty days from Point Petre. Sailed in company with schooner, Antelope, of Hallowell, for New York; brig Brilliant, for Baltimore; Superior, for Philadelphia; and schooner Only Daughter, for New York; left ship Mary Ann, Burk, for New York in four days; brig, Obrien, for do in twenty four days. The ship Canton, brought in by Lamberton Smith, was to sail in about two months. A report was prevalent at Point Petre, that the French fleet had sailed from Martinique six days before. Passing Basseterre saw two French frigates in the roads.

Also, ship Olive, Richard 60 days from Liverpool. Left ship Nancy Hobbs, for Baltimore in ten days, and the General Green, Miller for do in ten. May 7, lat. 44, 20, long 38, spoke ship Tippoo Saib, ten days from Liverpool for Savannah. May 2 on the banks of Newfoundland, spoke brig Albion, from New York to Liverpool, on 11 days; saw same time several islands of ice.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

DIED on Thursday last, June 20th, on his passage from the West-Indies, Mr. EUGENE HANLEY, formerly of this town.

Hostilities against the United States.

During the last war between Great Britain and France, the United States were regarded in a manner as the common property of the contending powers, and the trade of our citizens was, wherever met with, made their general prey; frequently without observing the mere forms of law, which, when resorted to, were only made the external cloak to cover robbery; and in almost every instance the name of justice when used, was only used to give a sanction to plunder, to legalize piracy. The English and the French strove with emulation which could load us with the heaviest wrongs; and not only did they participate between them the spoils of our merchants; not only did they glory in trampling upon our national rights and dignities; but even the humiliated Spaniard, who trembled alternately at the frown of both, encouraged by their impunity, dared to imitate their outrageous example; 'till, roused at last by a sense of wrongs, our nation assumed a tone and position which by clearly indicating what she was capable of doing, obtained a temporary relief from oppression; and even compelled other nations to assume towards her the language of respect.

The aspect of strength which she then displayed, has long since ceased to be presented to her enemies. The manly glow of indignation, the resentful frown of insulted honor, the exulting consciousness of native energy devoted to the defence of its dearest rights, which then overspread her countenance and gave it beauty and lustre, have been supplanted by the palid and sickly hue of dastardly timidity, which trembles at the sound of its own voice, and shrinks even at the shadow of its own arm. We need not flatter ourselves that this change has passed unnoticed; nor need we wonder that we are now suffering its inevitable consequences. When we ceased to be at all an object of apprehension, we ceased also to be an object of respect. It is in vain that we are told of the attention and difference paid to just nations: it is not left to be ascertained at this day, that nations know no rule or restraint but that which the sword imposes on them.

Our glorious and peace-loving Congress, in their great wisdom, in order to preserve the property and liberty of their fellow citizens, to compel foreign nations to pay to our flag that inviolable reverence which is due to the symbol of a "just nation," and as Mr. Johnny Randolph would say, "to vindicate the injuries" done or to be done in disregard of our neutral rights, passed a very energetic law, which threatens to do the devil and all to those who shall infringe any of its injunctions, by committing outrages upon the persons of sailors under the protection of that flag. No doubt those gentlemen considered that this mode of enforcing their rights to justice and to respect, would prove equally economical and efficacious. That no British or French ship of war, public or private, would have the temerity to violate a law of the United States, and incur the risk of being hung up by the neck, as a terror to evil-doers; according to the severe chastisement enacted by that resplendent addition to our criminal code, entitled "An act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbours of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction," framed for the purpose of punishing offences committed on the high-seas. But though the Congress may, as often as the whine seizes them, declare the whole ocean is formed of waters under their jurisdiction, they will find to their cost, that their sovereignty over it would be much better secured even by the authority of six seventy-four-gun ships, than by the promulgation of ten thousand such statutes: aye, and that this manner of maintaining their rights would still be much more consistent with their beloved economies.

While our democratic newspapers are daily boasting of the sacred and unexampled regard paid to the United States by foreign nations, they are giving the practical lie to their own vaunts, by daily reports of acts of the most atrocious injustice and outrage, committed by the cruisers, public and private, of Great Britain and France, upon our defenceless merchantmen, not only on the high seas (vainly declared by congress to be under our jurisdiction) but in the mouths of our harbours; as at Charleston and New York. We shall not, at this time, go back in search of examples of the repeated sustained by our trading ships, from British vessels, but particular and the latter; of which we have more to complain, as they are inflicted on the national ships of Great Britain. The national ships of Great Britain, were seeking more remote instances, one immediately before us, was the ship Nancy, of Charleston, commanded by William Carolina, which will serve as a strong example of the daring villainy of those who have the power to trample upon the rights of others, and that they may exert this power for the purpose of being called to account for the treatment experienced by the vessel, although the greatest loss has been the greatest injury proceeded from the British; who not only robbed the ship, but also those of their sailors, and those of their property in a cowardly and brutal manner; a vessel incapable of resistance. The vessel's murder of all on board, such acts of open hostility have not to raise our administration, it may be pronounced lost to honor and shame. From capt. Brewster's protest, that he sailed from Port au Prince, Domingo, on the 28th of February, to Charleston; that on the 3d of Cape Haut bearing east, distant about leagues, the ship was brought to board French colors, which proved his Britannic majesty's ship La Whist, commander, and from that boat was sent on board the Nancy, officer, who having mustered the crew, together with nine men of the ship, and after some very threatening language, wanted the master of the Nancy to give him five hundred dollars for the crew, which he refused to do; which being the men impressed; which being the men on board the frigate La Nancy, and began a smart fire of musquetry, which proved to be a large swivel on the Nancy, although the ship was under a very fresh fire, the shot going through the rigging, and galling her rigging much; after some time the ship's fire, when the frigate sent on board, and forced the master of the Nancy to take on board the frigate sum of one thousand and twenty dollars, which sum not being sufficient to satisfy the men impressed, they broomed on board of his ship, and made him take on board of the further sum of five hundred and four dollars and 3-4, together with papers, receipts, clearances, &c. &c. papers being strictly overhauled, money tendered by captain Brewster was sent on board the Nancy at night. During the time captain Brewster was on board of the frigate, the boat Nancy being astern, broke and was on the 5th of March, they had a Desires in sight, and about nine P. M. she bore down, fired two shot, close to them, and shortly after a fire of musquetry on the frigate, after some excesses left her to port about five o'clock P. M. On the 6th of March, they saw the frigate, running under the west end of the island with all sail set. On the 6th of March, at three o'clock P. M. saw a schooner upon them, which after a short chase, was observed to be a schooner; not being able to run nor to defend ourselves, having but few men left on board, hauled up the flag and took in all light sails. The schooner proved to be the schooner Enterprise, from Guadalupe, with four hundred and eighteen in a cargo of sugar, and master with men; who immediately took possession of the Nancy, and proceeded for the port of Martin, where they arrived at on Sunday the 24th of March, there keeping them company into port, and immediately stripped of all the whole of her cargo of sugar, the captain, William Brewster, second mate John Kennan, being on board the ship until they were brought on shore attended by two men of the crew of the privateer officer by whom they were separately examined, after which they were sent on board the ship again, and were sent up to the island of St. Martin, where they arrived on the 26th about ten o'clock in the morning, no condemnation or other punishment being passed for that island having gained at the said island of St. Martin.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

Thursday last, June 20th, on the West-Indies, May, formerly of this town.

against the United States.

the United States were as the common pre-empting powers, and the citizens was, wherever met general prey; frequently the mere forms of law, resorted to, were only made to cover robbery; and in the name of justice, only used to give a sanction to legalize piracy. The French strove with emulous load us with the heaviest spoils of our merchants; glory in trampling upon and dignities; but even a Spaniard, who trembled at the brow of both, encouraged to imitate their example; till, roused at last, our nation assumed the exulting consciousness of the defence of its which then overspread her gave it beauty and lustre, and by the palid and sickly timidity, which trembles in its own voice, and shrinks from its own arm. We ourselves that this change was not need we wonder at suffering its inevitable When we ceased to be at apprehension, we ceased to of respect. It is in vain of the attention and differ nations: it is not left to this day, that nations restraint but that which on them.

and peace-loving Congress, in order to preserve liberty of their fellow citizens foreign nations to pay to insolent reverence which is of a "just nation," and Randolph would say, "in the United States," done or to be done our neutral rights, passed a law, which threatens to do to those who shall infringe nations, by committing out persons of sailors under the flag. No doubt those considered that this mode of rights to justice and to re-ceive equally economical and at no British or French lic or private, would have violate a law of the United States, the risk of being hung up a terror to evil-doers; at-tempted chastisement enacted in addition to our criminal "An act for the more de-termination of peace in the ports of the United States, and in their jurisdiction," fram-posed of punishing offences of high-seas. But though they, as often as the whole ocean is under their jurisdiction, their cost, that their so- would be much better se- authority of six seventy- than by the promulgation of such statutes: aye, and of maintaining their right, much more consistent with omies.

democratic newspapers are the sacred and unexam- to the United States by they are giving the prai- own vaunts, by daily re- the most atrocious inju- , committed by the crui- private, of Great Britain on our defenceless mer- on the high seas (vain- gress to be under our ju- in the mouths of our har- Charleston and New York at this time, go back in

search of examples of the repeated wrongs sustained by our trading ships, from French and British vessels, but particularly from the latter; of which we have more reason to complain, as they are inflicted on us by the national ships of Great Britain. With- out seeking more remote instances, we have one immediately before us, in the case of the ship Nancy, of Charleston, S. Carolina, commanded by William Brewster; which will serve as a strong example of the daring villainy of those who feel that they have the power to trample on us, and that they may exert this power without fear of being called to account for it. In the treatment experienced by the Nancy, although the greatest loss has proceeded from the French, yet the greatest wrong, the greatest injury proceeded from the British; who not only robbed the ship of her sailors, and those of their liberties, but in a cowardly and brutal manner assailed a vessel incapable of resistance, and at- tempted the murder of all on board. If such acts of open hostility have not power to rouse our administration, it may be fairly pronounced lost to honor and shame.

From Capt. Brewster's protest we learn that he sailed from Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, on the 28th of February, bound to Charleston; that on the 3d of March, Cape Hait bearing east, distant about four leagues, the ship was brought to by a ship under French colors, which proved to be this Britannic majesty's ship La Desirée, Whitby, commander, and from which a boat was sent on board the Nancy, with an officer, who having mustered the crew, im- pressed the boatswain, gunner, and carpenter, together with nine men of the crew of the Nancy, and after some very abusive and threatening language, wanted to force the master of the Nancy to give him seven- teen hundred dollars for the wages of the men impressed; which being refused, he went on board the frigate La Desirée, and began a smart fire of musquetry and large swivels on the Nancy, although with- in hail; and under a very fresh blowing wind, the shot going through the sails of the Nancy and galling her rigging very much: after some time the fire discontinued their fire, when the frigate sent one of her boats on board, and forced the master of the Nancy to take on board the frigate the sum of one thousand and twenty-five dol- lars, which sum not being sufficient to pay off the men impressed, they brought the master on board of his ship again, and made him take on board of the frigate a further sum of five hundred and twenty- four dollars and 3-4, together with all his papers, receipts, clearances, &c. &c. Which papers being strictly overhauled, and the money tendered by captain Brewster, he was sent on board the Nancy about mid- night. During the time captain Brewster was on board of the frigate, the boat of the Nancy being astern, broke and was lost.

On the 5th of March, they had the frigate Desirée in sight, and about nine o'clock P. M. she bore down, fired two cannon shots, close to them, and shortly after com- menced a fire of musquetry on them; they then boarded the Nancy in their boat, and after some excesses left her to proceed, about ten o'clock P. M. On the same day about five o'clock P. M. they saw the island of Henegau in their weather bow and bore away, running under the west end of that island with all sail set. On the 6th follow- ing at three o'clock P. M. saw a sail bearing down upon them, which after coming near enough, was observed to be a privateer schooner; not being able to run from her, they to defend themselves, having but twenty men left on board, hauled up their courses and took in all light sails. The privateer proved to be the schooner Perseve- rance, from Guadaloupe, with four four- pounders and one eighteen in a circle. Joseph Rodineaux, master, with ninety-six men, who immediately took possession of the Nancy, and proceeded for the island of St. Martin, where they arrived at Maragal on Sunday the 24th of March, the priva- eer keeping their company into port. The Nancy was immediately stripped, and in 4 days time the whole of her cargo discharg- ed; the captain, William Brewster, and second mate John Kennan, being kept pri- soners on board the ship until the 27th when they, together with the boatswain's mate, were brought on shore attended by two men of the crew of the privateer, be- lieved an officer by whom they were severally and separately examined, after which they were sent on board the ship again, and re- mained there until the 29th, when they were sent to the island of St. Barthole- mew, where they arrived on Saturday the thirtieth about ten o'clock in the fore- noon, no condemnation or other papers, ex- cept a pass for that island having been ob- tained at the said island of St. Martin.

[Norfolk Ledger.]

From the United States Gazette.

British Treaty.—We have been struck with some passages in an article which appeared in the Aurora on Monday last, upon the subject of our commercial intercourse with Great Britain. As to the reception which Jay's treaty met with among the democrats, from the highest to the lowest, we need not say a word; it is well known to every school boy. It is well known, that their first formal and vigorous denunciations of General Washington were grounded upon his consent to ratify that treaty, which, as they asserted, humbled us at the feet of Great Britain. About two years ago all the odious provisions of that treaty, namely, the last seventeen articles, expired by their own limitation, and the day of their expiration was hailed in the Aurora, as another day of emancipation to this country, almost as important as the day upon which Wash- ington retired from the chief magistracy. Now mark the sequel. The Aurora of Monday says:

"We may conclude, from the following para- graph in a late London paper, which gives us the only information we have yet on this sub- ject, that our minister at London [Monroe] has never yet suspended his negotiations for the for- mation of a treaty of commerce; and that it has terminated, not in the adoption of new commer- cial arrangements, but in agreement to continue to be former treaty for one year." &c.

Here the reader is doubtless prepared for one of those volleys of democratic fury which would be sufficient to overwhelm poor Monroe, and render him the object of all that popular de- testation which was wrought up against Mr. Jay. No such thing. The gentle writer, after a few comments upon the provisions of the treaty pro- ceeds:

"No insinuation is here intended to be con- veyed, that our negotiator at London has not acted with the WISEST POLICY when he em- braced this treaty. Rather than see all our ves- sels excluded from their ports (in the W. Indies) it was the wisest policy to consent that none over seventy tons should be admitted."

It is in vain to attempt a comment. There are no words in our language adequate to ex- press the abandoned profligacy which such conduct indicates. If the democrats possessed the least portion of honesty or shame, such a triumph on our part would be worth enjoying. But we know them too well to expect that this detection of their hypocrisy, will occasion them one single blush. Indeed any one of their leaders, at the time they were bawling to the people to "kick the d—d treaty to hell," would have felt no confusion in acknowledging, in private conver- sation, that the treaty was a good one, and that the object of the democrats in clamoring against it was merely to diminish the popularity of gen- eral Washington's administration.

One pitiful trick in the manner of announcing this new treaty negotiated by Mr. Monroe, de- serves notice. It is said that his negotiations have terminated in "an agreement to continue the former treaty." To continue a treaty, which for two years, has had no existence! This will hardly answer to catch democratic gulls. No, the commercial treaty had expired, and left the two nations exactly in the same situation as tho' it never existed; a new one was to be formed under the auspices of those who had burnt Mr. Jay in effigy, and denounced general Washing- ton. What have they done? They have made a new treaty exactly in the same words! That's all.

Female Drefs.—The government of Switzer- land have addressed the following circular letter, dated the 18th of last month, to all the lieuten- ants:

"The advocate and lesser council of the can- ton of Fribourg see, with great displeasure, that, in some parts of our canton, the fair sex have re- nounced morality, which is their brightest orna- ment, and introduced and adopted those costumes, which are foreign from our manners, and contrary to public decency. Those fashions, extremely foolish and ridiculous, must inevitably make a dangerous impression on a people who have not yet entirely renounced those manners which dis- tinguished their ancestors. They contribute to the contamination of public morality.

"Adopted with blind enthusiasm, and follow- ed with fury by the pleasure loving crowd, what fatal effects may not be produced to those whose education being neglected, are but feebly secured against the allurements of vice. We tremble for the moment when morality shall disappear!

"This public scandal has so much excited the attention of ecclesiastical authority, that they have addressed us to solicit our attention to re- press, by the most efficacious means, this grow- ing evil. These means will be without effect, so long as those who, in the interior of their fami- lies; those to whom God and nature have given the most sacred duties of inculcating virtue, ne- glect or seriously reform themselves. A general remedy must discover the existence of the evil, the knowledge of which is always dangerous and obnoxious to those who may be really ignorant of it; even the publicity of it is a scandal which ought to be avoided.

"To retain as much as possible simplicity of manners in our canton, and to avoid such threat- ening inconveniences, it appears to us, that the only efficacious means consist in the timely inter- ference of the tribunal of morals, consequently the justices of peace, as presidents of these tribu- nals, will receive from them the following in- structions:

"If a person of the female sex drefs in such a manner as to offend decency and morality, the

justice of the peace, as president of the tri- bunal of manners, must address the parents, guardians, or husbands to engage them to exert that power which is given to them by nature and the laws, to bring the persons back to the paths of propriety and prudence, and apprise them that if they still continue refractory, they must cite them before the tribunal of morals.

"And if these representations are ineffectual, or if the weakness of parents, guardians, or husbands, afford no hope of amendment, and that the exhortations of the justices of peace should prove of no effect; then shall these menates be executed, and such contaminatèd women shall be made to appear before the tribunal of manners, which will censure them for their irreligions and immoral conduct, exhort them to fulfil their du- ties, and represent to them with energy, how ri- diculous and indecent is that drefs which, beside the scandal that it occasions, exposes a virtuous woman to the danger of being confounded in the public eyes with those unhappy females who ju- stly merit general contempt. [La Glef du Cabinet.]

THE MONITOR.—AN EXTRACT.

"To err sometimes is nature; to rectify error is always glory," said the illustrious Washington, as he extended his hand to a man whom he had offended, and acknow- ledging he had been in the wrong. Did we feel the truth of this sentiment and see the nobleness of such conduct, how much dis- puting, contention, and wrangling might be avoided—how much our happiness might be increased. But instead of con- fessing and retracting our fault, as did the magnanimous Washington, how many of us, after we had discovered our errors, still cherish them, and roll them as sweet mors- els under our tongues! Our pride resists the idea of acknowledging that we have been deceived or duped, and we had rather persist forever in the wrong, than confess we have ever been in it.

Such obstinacy is, however, in the highest degree censurable. We are all li- able to be led astray by the errors of our own imagination, or the falsehoods, mis- representations, and artifices of our fellow men. This liability is the common lot of humanity. It is no crime—it is no dis- grace. But after mature reflection, or bet- ter information, has discovered to us our error, then it is both criminal and disgrace- ful not to abandon it and embrace the truth. Let those who have been deceived by art- ful and designing men, and who have been hitherto prevented by a false shame from acknowledging the deception, and turning from the error of their ways, remember the saying of Washington—"To err sometimes is nature; to rectify error it always glo- ry."

QUIDNUNCERY;

OR,

THE LOVE OF NEWS.

[From the London Morning Herald.]

MR. EDITOR,

GREAT as the change has certainly been in manners, arising from the military arrangements of the present day, honest John Bull has not en- tirely quitted his ancient pursuits. It was al- ways observed, that the tendency of war was to encrease the number of politicians; and the pre- sent has been so happily contrived that John's political bias yet remains, although every town is a garri-son and every field is a camp. His at- tachment to quidnuncery is as constant as ever. Our general system of defence, while it puts arms into the hands of the young and active, allows persons above a certain age to remain at home, and contribute their wisdom only to the public service. Hence, while the young are learning to handle the musket, or trail the pike, the old- er, who are unfit for such robust manœuvres, are brandishing reports, and grappling with con- jectures; now sitting in council on the probability of invasion, or calculating by figures the momen- tum of its approach; now decyphering the enigmas of a Margate letter, or, with philosophic corio- fity, taking the gauge and depth of a newspa- per paragraph.

Luckily for this ancient love of news, this desire to know the issue of what has never been contrived, and the event of what has never hap- pened, the papers, while they acknowledge their ignorance of the real affairs abroad, draw most plentifully on their invention, to supply the place of facts, well knowing that the political appe- tite, while it is as strong, is less delicate than the natural. A true quidnunc is never truly fed, although he may sometimes allow that he is satisfied. He is all appetite, and no digestion. There have been few battles that have lasted more than a day; and the largest West-India Island is seldom more than a breakfast. Hence it becomes necessary for his caterers to study French cookery, make a little go a great way, and serve up the same articles under different shapes.

At present they magnify or diminish the in- vading force, according to rules which it is im- possible to understand, and which therefore afford wonderful food for domestic politicians, or for those more sagacious gentlemen, who frequent coffee-houses, and whose opinions are supposed to have great weight, because they are delivered with a loud voice, and who think they are un- animous, only because they all speak at one time. It may be remembered that when we were at

first threatened with invasion, the enemy's prin- cipal boats amounted to eight thousand, each cap- able of carrying one hundred men! This was a force with which, as our form of prayer states, the ene- my, "might have swallowed us up!" It could not therefore last; because they who thus obli- gingly furnished eight thousand gun boats, with eight hundred thousand men, found themselves unable to support their existence. Curious peo- ple naturally asked, where were the harbours for the boats, and the camps for the men? and is not being easy, even by private correspondence, to answer those questions, a cypher was struck off the number of the boats, and eight hundred succeeded pretty well, while the men disappeared in such numbers, that we have never heard of one fourth since. Of late, however, even that number of boats decreased considerably, that at the moment we are writing, the best informed of our papers are not quite certain whether the in- vasion is to be attempted in boats at all! This is but a slight sketch of the vast variety of ra- mours with which John Bull, foster has been tantalized for some months past. We might add how frequently ministers have been censured for not doing which they never intended. The younger branches, however, of the family have, with more wisdom, been preparing themselves for any force that may appear, and have been more anxious to number their own battalions, than the enemy's boats!

Yours, &c.

C.

THE FARMER.

HAVING suffered greatly by insects destroy- ing the plants in my garden, and particularly cucumbers, and having also learned a remedy for the evil, you are requested to publish the following, for the benefit of the public:

Last year I was more unfortunate than com- mon in the loss of my cucumber plants, three successive crops having been wholly cut off. But towards the end of June, having heard that spi- rits of turpentine would preserve them, I planted feed the fourth time, and as soon as the plant had begun to get forward, I procured the spirit and mixed with about the same quantity of water, with which I lightly touched the ground round the plants; and the consequence was that neither the bugs nor worms molested the vines, and my crop of cucumbers was as good as any I ever had.

AN OLD FARMER.

From the Boston Palladium.

Medit. EDITOR,

YOU are requested to publish in your pa- per the following calculation of a solar eclipse, which I have selected from Poor Richard's Al- manack for the present year; and as the same phenomenon is represented as invisible in our Almanacks, it may gratify many of your read- ers to be informed of the fact.

This eclipse will happen on Wednesday, June 26, (the present year) in the afternoon of that day. The sun will on that day go down eclipsed in the following manner, viz.

The beginning will be at 55 minutes past five o'clock, in the evening, mean time; at which instant the moon will make her first ingress to the sun's north-west limb; and the sun will set at 34 minutes past 7, with an obscurity of almost 7 digits on his northern limb.

Notwithstanding there are only 39 minutes of time from the beginning of this eclipse to the set- ting of the sun, yet in consequence of the con- trary motion of the penumbra and that of the place, the sun will be almost 7 digits eclipsed be- fore he disappears in the horizon. This is con- trary to what occurs in some cases, where the penumbra and the place over which it passes, moves in similar directions.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

Arrived last night, schooner Duly Ann, capt. Jackson, 21 days from Guadaloupe—Sugar and Coffee—James Patton and R. Veitch & Co.

Gold Breast Pin Lost.

LOST this morning, between the Mall and the Market, a Gold Breast Pin, of an oval form, set with pearls; round the edge a blue streak with spots of gold; on the upper part of the pin was a hinge, with a ketch at the lower part, for the end of the pin to slip in. Whoever has found it and will deliver it to the Printer hereof shall receive one dollar reward.

June 25.

eogt

Runaway Apprentice.

Ten Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending an apprentice boy named WILLIAM M'MULLIN, who is apprentice to a William Allen, of Philadelphia; he was found in Alexandria by his master and put in prison, and by some means made his escape. He had on a short blue coat, black silk jacket, and yellow overalls; about 17 years of age, dark hair, fair complexion; he is a Painter by trade. The subscriber will give the above re- ward for securing him so as to be delivered to him in Alexandria.

James Campbell.

June 25.

d3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from JOHN C. VOWELL to the subscriber, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, on the first day of July next, at the Coffee House in Alexandria, for ready money.

A Lot of Ground on Fairfax Street, on which the new Meeting House stands, fronting on Fairfax Street 69 feet 1 inch, and extending back 122 feet 5 inches.

John Dunlap, Jr.
att'y.

EDUCATION.

H. WILDBAR begs leave, respectfully, to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that, at the request of many of his friends, he has reduced his terms of tuition to Five Dollars per quarter and One Dollar entrance.

N. B. He will have some vacant hours, which he purposes filling up in private teaching. For terms apply at his Academy, opposite the Store of Mr. John Kincaid, King Street; where he has for sale, a quantity of excellent Pens, some cut for the use of young Ladies; others for the counting house.

The Store and lower Floor of the house he occupies, to rent very cheap.

June 22. co3t&2aw1m

O. P. FINLEY,

Has received per the United States, just from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. which he will dispose of, on very reasonable terms:—

40 doz. Wheat Scythes,

25 do. Sickles,

20 do. Spades,

23 do. Shovels,

90 faggots Crowley's Steel,

40 or 50 doz. broad and narrow Hoes.

A few casks 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 30d. wrought nails fine drawn.

May 23. d

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale, the following Tracts of LAND, in Fairfax county, Virginia, viz:

The Tract on which he resides, containing about 740 acres, 5 miles below Alexandria, and within one mile of Potomac river, in an agreeable neighborhood; the situation pleasant and remarkably healthy; the land level and well adapted to the production of Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain. The improvements are, a large and commodious dwelling house, two stories high, 54 feet long and 35 feet wide, with four rooms and a passage on a floor, a piazza nine feet wide on each front, the full length of the house, and an excellent cellar under the whole house divided into four rooms and a passage; a good kitchen, meat house, dairy, ice-house, and every other necessary building, all in good repair, with a well of excellent water; a good garden, apple & peach orchard, and about 40 acres of excellent timothy meadow, and as much more may be made at a very small expense: Also, an overseer's house, negro quarters, a granary, &c.

One other Tract, containing about 1250 acres, 6 miles below Alexandria, divided into two farms sufficient to work 9 or 10 hands on each: The buildings on these farms consist only of overseers' houses, negro quarters, granaries, &c. There are 40 or 50 acres of good timothy meadow well enclosed, and a great deal more may be made at a trifling expense; the land very level and fertile, with an abundance of timber. This tract is allowed, by those who know it well, to be equal, if not superior, to any tract of the same extent in this part of the country. It will be sold entire, or divided, as may be found most convenient.

One other Tract near the last mentioned one, containing 402 acres, rented to tenants at will; a considerable portion of which is level and the soil good. There are on it, two or three beautiful and commanding situations for buildings, and a meadow from which one of the tenants sells from 15 to 20 tons of hay a year.

Another Tract, of about 325 Acres, 9 or 10 miles below Alexandria, through which the stage road leading from thence to Richmond passes: This would be an excellent stand for a tavern, there being none at this time between Alexandria and Colchester, a distance of 16 or 18 miles: Also,

One other Tract near the last, containing about 400 acres. Both the last mentioned tracts are likewise rented to tenants at will; they produce good corn, wheat, and other small grain, and there is on each of them a considerable quantity of excellent timothy meadow in good order, from which the tenants sell a great deal of hay. For terms, apply to the subscriber, five miles below Alexandria.

Thomson Malon.

May 22. 2aw6t

Wants a Place, in a Store,

A young man, pretty well acquainted with business. Enquire of the Printer.

May 28.

RACING.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, will be run, over the course adjoining Alexandria; two match races—One for One Hundred Dollars—the other for Seventy-five Dollars:—And on SATURDAY the 29th, a Sweepstakes, consisting of an Elegant Saddle, Bridle, Martingale and Collar, worth Fifty Dollars; free for any saddle horse, mare or gelding, that has never won a purse—one mile and repeat. Horses may be entered any time between this and the days of running, or at the poles.

John Hodgkin,
Keeper of the Course.

For SALE and to RENT.

I wish to sell 900 acres of Land, on Sugar Land Run; being a moiety of 1800 acres, lying on the edge of Loudoun, and in Fairfax county, about 20 miles from Alexandria, 19 from George Town, and about a mile and one quarter from the river—lies level. It has an abundance of fine timber on it equal to any in the county, and no tract of land can be more copiously supplied with innumerable springs of the finest water; there is a part of it laid down in fine clover paddocks, with a good orchard and several buildings fit for tenants. This and was deeded to me, several years ago, by Ferdinand Fairfax, Esquire—the title indisputable, as may be seen by the title papers in my possession. Terms may be known and the land shewed to any person wishing to purchase, by the subscriber.

I wish to Rent, for 5 or 6 years,

An ISLAND in the Potomac,

About fifteen miles from Georgetown, containing 216 acres; most of which is cleared: I am told, by those who have been in Kentucky, that it is equal to any land in that State, producing from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre in a tolerable season. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the first mentioned tract, and in the latter on rent, provided application be soon made. Possession may be had at Christmas, (when the present crop will be finished) with liberty of sowing wheat this fall. It is supposed, by judges, there is a good MILL SITE, with a stream of water on the 900 acre tract. Any person desirous of purchasing will view it and judge for themselves. B. DADE.

May 16. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS's tavern, in the town of Dumfries, on the first Monday in July, (being the 1st of the month) that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known by the name of

CLIFTON-MILL,

WITHIN two and a half miles of Dumfries, on the waters of Quantico, which is as constant a stream as any in this part of the country, and in an exceeding healthy situation; very conveniently situated to a fine wheat country, not being more than half a mile out of the way (in going to Dumfries) from the main road leading from Fauquier court house, Centerville &c. (and thought by some not any out of the way at all) and a very good road to it; together with from 90 to 100 acres of land, the greatest part of which is well wooded; the Mill is an overfloor, with a wheel of 20 feet 9 inches and 4 feet head, with 2 pair of stones, 1 pair of French burrs of 5 feet, the other of Cologne, with every apparatus necessary for carrying on merchant business to the best advantage. The Mill House is 50 feet long by 27 feet wide, 2 stories high, together with a barn, stable, cow house and lumber house convenient to the Mill, a convenient Dwelling House not quite finished, with a Kitchen, Meat and Corn House, all of which have been built within eight or nine years past: There is on this place a thriving young Peach Orchard.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be offered for Sale,

A small PLANTATION, containing from 120 to 130 acres, adjoining, and being part of the above tract of land. There is on this place a small Dwelling House, Kitchen & Meat House—also a very thriving young Peach Orchard, with other Fruit Trees.

The situation of this property must render it a desirable acquisition to any person inclined to engage in this line of business; particularly as it is situated so near tide water. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more respecting the premises, as it is presumed any person inclining to purchase will wish to see them. The subscriber will shew the property; or, if he be absent, Mr. James G. Evans, living thereon, will attend. Nothing would induce me to part with this valuable property, but some pressing demands which I am anxious to discharge.

The Conditions of the Sale will be—

One-half of the purchase money in hand, the other half in 9 or 18 months, bearing interest from the day of sale; approved security will be required. Possession will be given of the Mill, &c. immediately, and the Land as soon as the crop is off; and the latter place on Christmas next.

JOHN SOWDEN.

May 23. 2aw6t

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines: Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON, Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons; such as intermittent Fevers and agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Bilious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholera, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhoea, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scum in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authentic proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box. Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop Furniture and Vials: a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

The subscribers have just received the Packet, from Norfolk, 30 barrels prime Beef, 20 do. Pork.

Lawson & Fowle.

June 24.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber a few barrels of FRESH LIMES.

Thomas Simms.

June 24.

BEEF AND PORK.

We have just received, prime and mels Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excellent quality.

Hawes & Miller.

June 24.

A. WILLIS,

Has just received a few barrels of FRESH LIMES,

Which he offers for sale at his store on Union Street.

June 24.

FREIGHT—wanted,

For New-York, or other Eastern Port,

for the good Steamer

HENRY,

OF Rhode Island; burthen eight tons; well constructed for passengers. Apply to Capt.

John G. Ladd.

June 21.

ISAAC ENTWISLE

HAS FOR SALE,

3000 bushels Cadiz Salt

Liverpool Blown Salt

Pork, by the barrel

Molasses, by the hoghead

1000 lbs. excellent Rhode Island Cheese

New England Rum, in hhds. and bls.

Whiskey, by the barrel

Lime, by the barrel or small quantity, for white-washing

82 casks No. 1 and 2, Boston Cargo Butter

Candles, by the box.

And, as usual,

First quality Porter and Ale, by the barrel or dozen, bottled or draught.

June 15.

HENRY K. MAY

Has for Sale,

20,000 lbs. superior quality Green Coffee

3 pipes Port

3 butts Cape Madeira

4 half pipes Catalogia

A few quarter casks Sherry & Port

40 casks Claret

8 casks Hyson

6 do. Young Hyson

60 kegs Smyrna Raisins

100 boxes Brown Soap.

June 15.

Fancy Japan & Gilt Furniture.

In King Street, a few doors below St. Asaph Street.

THE subscribers intending to establish a manufactory in the above line in this town, flatter themselves that they will meet with the encouragement which the firm and neatness of their work will entitle them to; as they warrant it to be equal to any imported.

They will always keep on hand,

A handsome assortment of cane seat, rush seat, and Windsor chairs, settees, reeds & wicker seats, card, pier, and tea tables, billiard writing and work stands, candle and fire screens, wash-hand and candle stands, bedsteads, bed and window cornices, and every article of ornamental furniture made to order, by

Finlay and Cook,

Who frame prints, drawings, and need work, in the neatest manner.

Likewise execute coach, sign and ornamental painting, on the shortest notice, and at the most reduced prices.

April 3.

co3t-12w

Just Published,

And for Sale by Cotton & Stewart.

A Key to Mystery of Iniquity

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and

lovers of Truth.

By JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendious

ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's

reflections; proving modern episcopacy to be

irregular, and human legislation in the Church

unscriptural, &c. &c.

May 3.

PRINTED DAILY, BY

S. S. SNOWDEN.

2aw.

Vol. V.7

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Eggs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c. &c.

A Variety of DRY GOODS

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,

Dolls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cotton

Yarns, Blackicks, blue Friezes,

Calicoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silesia do.

Quaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Marlin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Mullins and Table Cloths,

European Handkerchiefs,

Colored Threads, Hats and sundry

articles.

Philip G. Marshall

Des. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holl

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,

1 bale German Ticklenburgh

1 case Britannias,

1 do. Plutillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowles

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine

immense stock of

Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,

Three casks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes of small Scotch Brandy.

Cash given for Otter

Mink Skins.

April 15.

JAMES SANDERSON

Has received, in addition to his late general

stock, which he will sell, by the quantity,

at low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Br

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Ro

20 barrels New England

5 pipes particular Tenerife Wine.

17 half pipes do. do. do.

25 casks claret, 2 and half dozen in ea

9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 d